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FILING DATE APPLICATION NO. FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 09/669,513 09/25/00 MEYERS Ţ 199-2030 **EXAMINER** WM0270522 KEVIN G MIERZWA NGUYEN, T ARTZ & ARTZ PLC ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER 28333 TELEGRAPH ROAD SUITE 250 2632

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks





Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/669,513

Applicant(s)

Meyers et al.

Examiner

Tai T. Nguyen

Art Unit 2632

- The MAILING DATE of this communication appear	s on the cover sheet with the correspondence address
Period for Reply	•
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SE THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.	
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.	
 If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a replace to be considered timely. 	
 If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period communication. 	
 Fallure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailir earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 	e, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). ng date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
Status	
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This act	ion is non-final.
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance exclosed in accordance with the practice under Expe	xcept for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is arte QuayN835 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.
Disposition of Claims	
4) 💢 Claim(s) <u>1-21</u>	is/are pending in the applica
	is/are withdrawn from considera
	is/are allowed.
	is/are rejected.
7) 💢 Claim(s) <u>3, 4, and 6</u>	is/are objected to.
8) Claims	are subject to restriction and/or election requirem
Application Papers	
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.	
10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on <u>Sep 25, 2000</u> is/a	re objected to by the Examiner.
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on	
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	er.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	
13) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign prior	rity under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
a)□ All b) □ Some* c) □None of:	
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have t	
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have t	
 Copies of the certified copies of the priority doct application from the International Bureau *See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the company. 	(PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic pri	
Attachment(s)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
5) X Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	18) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s).
6) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	19) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
7) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s).	20) Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

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Specification

1. Claim 3 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 3, lines 17 "the step of stopping the changing torque" should be read as ---- the step of removing the changing torque ----.

Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to because.

Figure 1, all numeric blocks have to be labeled.

Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-2, 5, 7 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakayama [U.S. Pat. 5,265,020] in view of Yoshimura [U.S. Pat. 4,650,212].

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Regarding to claim 1, Nakayama discloses the torque distribution control apparatus for four wheel vehicle including all subject matters as following:

a brake controller (10) for applying a change of torque to the wheels (6, 7, 8, 9) by supplied the braking pressure to the braking devices (11, 12, 13, 14) [as shown in Figure 1; col. 8-26];

a wheel speed sensor (44) for measuring a change in a wheel condition since initiating the step of applying a change of torque [as shown in figure 2; col. 53-54];

Nakayama just fails to disclose the step of indicating wheel lift if the change in wheel condition is greater than a predetermined value. Yoshimura discloses a vehicle suspension system including an indicator (38) for indicating wheel lift [col. 3, lines 44-65]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the indicator (38) as taught by Yoshimura into the system as disclose by Nakayama in order to make the torque distribution control apparatus for four wheel vehicle more effective to apply to the present invention because it indicates the vehicle rolling or lifting condition to the driver of the vehicle in order to alert the driver of the lifting condition.

Regarding to claim 2, Nakayama the condition is one selected from the group of speed.

Regarding to claim 5, Nakayama discloses that the step of applying a change of torque by applying a brake to the wheel [col. 5, lines 20-26].

Regarding to claim 7, Nakayama fails to disclose the step of applying a change of torque comprises applying engine torque, but it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary

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skill in the art to know that the engine is used to apply the torque for the vehicle in order for the vehicle to run. What happens if the vehicle have without an engine, which is used to apply the torque to the vehicle? The vehicle is only in the park mode and, therefore have nothing to do with the wheel lift condition or measuring the wheel speed.

Regarding to claim 17, Nakayama discloses the torque distribution control apparatus for four wheel vehicle including all subject matters as following:

a wheel speed sensor (44) coupled to the wheel producing a wheel speed signal [as shown in Figure 2];

a torque control system in the form of the torque distribution controller (16) coupled to the wheel for changing the torque at the wheel [as shown in Figure 2; col. 5, line 64 through col. 6, line 17];

a controller in the form of the engine controller (15) coupled to said torque control system (16) and the wheel speed sensor (44), wherein the controller (15) receives an accel signal from the accel sensor (38) which detects a quantity of accel operated by driver, and then outputs an operation control signal to the throttle motor (37) so as to adjust the opening of the throttle valve (36) corresponding to the quantity of accel operated by the driver, and controller (15) also receives a control signal from a torque control system (16) then changes to engine output in order to obtain the engine output torque required to change the torque distribution [col. 5, lines 27-38]. Nakayama fails to disclose the indicating lift in response to a predetermined change in wheel speed. Yoshimura discloses the vehicle suspension system including a controller (34) having a

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built-in computer which receives the output signals of a steering angle sensor (35) and a vehicle

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speed sensor (36) for indicating lift in response to a predetermined change in wheel speed on an

indicator (38) [as shown in Figure 1; col. 3, lines 44-65]. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize

the controller (34) as taught by Yoshimura into the system as disclose by Nakayama in order to

make the torque distribution control apparatus for four wheel vehicle more effective to apply to

the present invention because it indicates the vehicle rolling or lifting condition to the driver of

the vehicle in order to alert the driver of the lifting condition.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 3-4 and 6 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but

would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base

claim and any intervening claims.

6. Claims 8-16 and 18-21 are allowed.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Schiffmann [U.S. pat. 6,002,974];

Akuta et al. [U.S. Pat. 5,370,199];

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matsumoto [U.S. Pat. 4,976,330]; and

Ohashi et al. [U.S. Pat. 4,761,022].

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tai T. Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 308-0160. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffery Hofsass, can be reached on (703)305-4717. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 305-3988.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

Examiner:

Tai T. Nguyen

Date:

May 15, 2001

DANIEL J. WU Primary Examine

10/11/20